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FOREIGN NEWS.

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TAMMANY'S VIOTORY.

THE COSTIGAN BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

A SECCESSFUL DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE-TWELVE BOLTING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY INDUCED TO VOTE WITH THE MAJORITY-MR. DAVIS'S BILL DEFEATED BY A MAJORITY OF TWO-THE COSTIGAN BILL RECEIVES A MAJORITY OF THREE -BITTER PARTISAN PERLING SUBSIDING.

THOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 18 .- A night of hard work has given Pammany Hall a day of victory. Immediately after the adjournment last night, when the Tammany forces found themselves in so demoralized a condition, there was a conference in the Clerk's room to devise measures to bring the recalcitrant Democrats to terms. The influences that were brought to bear upon the twenty Democrats who voted against the previous question yesterday were varius. Five were found, it is said, who sympathized with the bill, but voted against the previous question simply to permit further discussion. asserted their opposition to the bill to be due to a belief that Mayor Wickham had made a bargain with the Republican Senators to shield Commissioner Van Nort in return for their support of the bill. One or two were found, strange to say, who were still apparently soured at the defeat of their aspirations for Committees, and took this oppertunity for revenge, and these remained implaca-ble. Every appeal that could be made to the average legislator's sense of party fidelity was brought into play, but perhaps the strongest weapon used was the very distinct miimation that, if the bolters persisted in their course, reprisals would be the order of the future, and their local bills would be slaughtered without mercy. It was this maneuver that won the day. The rural member can submit to anything, except the defeat of his local schemes. Some of the conversions seemed to have been almost as speedy as that of St. Paul. One member who declared last night that he was immovable as a rock on the side of Mr. Davis meekly veted to-day throughout with the majority. But, with all their dragooning and whipping-in, the Tammany Hall men were by no means confident of success when the Legislature came together this morning, and talked more of putting their opponents on records than of carrying the bill. When the bill came up in its regular order Mr. Shattuck of Steuben, who constituted himself yesterday and to-day a spokesman for the Governor-though he did so without authority and has scarcely a speaking acquaintance with the Governor, it is said-rose and lannched out in a written speech at Speaker McGuire. Mr. Shattuck was as bitter as he was agricultural, and his metaphors were only a little less marvelous than his poetry, which was a genuine legislative surprise. The rhythm and the rhyme into which he dropped in a friendly way will perhaps give him a less serious reputation bereafter than his usually emipently serious deportment deserves. Speaker McGuire retorted in an angry speech, and, after expending his energies on Mr. Shattuck, charged Mr. Davis with leading the Republican minority on the floor of the House. Mr. Davis, in advocating his resolution, moved to amend by making the date at which the proposed Commission should report the result of its labors March 15 instead of April 10, and also to add to the Commission Abram S. Hewitt, whose name, he said, had been accidentally omitted from the original draft. This tiny olive branch to Tammany Hall was received with indifference. Mr. Davis urged that the charter of a municipality should be drafted in the same way as the constitution of a State, its preparation being intrusted to a commission, and the question of its adoption being left to the people, and made a strong argument for this method of arriving at home rule. The debate had lost the virulence and intemperance of the day before. The Democrats, who had evidently seen upon reflection the fully of their bitter personal onslaught upon the official head of their own party, and the wisdom of concealing their internal dissensions as much as possible from the public eye, satisfied themselves with abusing each other, and left the Governor alone. Speaker McGuire, whose able speech of yesterday was an extraordinary blast to come from a Democratic Speaker against a Demoor, paid him to-day only the tribute of silence. In the course of the running fire to which Mr. Davis was subjected a single reference was made to Controller Green, the man on whom this whole condict centers. But this was the only

allusion to the real point at issue. When the previous question was moved and the roll-call on Mr. Davis's resolution began, the most exciting episode of the session was reached, The roll showed 61 votes in favor of the resolution and 69 votes against, and the Tammany men breathed more easily. They claimed that several who felt themselves bound to vote for the resolution would wote for the bill, and the result proved that their predictions were correct. The Democrats who still roted with Mr. Davis were Messts. Barkley, Beardsley. Brees, Cook, Fream, Lawrence, Ransom, Roscoe, and Shattuck, reducing the caucus resistants to ten. The vote on the bill showed how near it had come to defeat and how badly the party was demoralized when, with the most rigid discipline, barely the sufficient number of votes (65) could be obtained. The Republicans voted solidly against the bill as before, and Messrs. Barkley, Broas, Davis, Fream, Lawrence, Roscoe, and Shattuck (Democrats) voted with them, making 58 in all. Messrs. Beardsley, and Cook went over to the winning side and Mr. Rapsom did not vote. The victory of Tammany was greeted with an ebullition of applause that was promptly checked. Between the vote on the resolution and that on the bill, Mr. Davis endeavored to offer an amendmenet to the bill, but was provented by the previous question. The proposed amendment which undoubtedly had the same inspiration as the resolution, provided that removals for cause should be made in the same manner as sheriffs are now removed by the Governor, except that the Mayor might direct the inquiry provided for by law to be conducted by the Counsel to the Corporation, and, that after charges had been received by the Mayor he might, pending the investigation, suspend the person accused for a period not exceeding thirty days.

It is too early yet to estimate the consequences of the decision. Gov. Tilden's friends claim that he has not made so active a campaign against the bill as has been ascribed to him, and that the defeat is not so much a personal reverse as it seems. Both sides are showing a more amicable disposition. The bitter talk against the Governor is subsiding, and there is a general desire to make it appear that it was not much of a fight after all. Whether the

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

to change my mind. But, Sir, being a modest and peaceably disposed individual from one of the rural districts, and supposing that these gentlemen, who introduced and were supporting this bill, were actuar in accord and with the approval of the Governor, whom I regard as the head of the Democratic party in the State, I chose to remain silent on the question. In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I consuited with several other modest members from the rural districts, and I found them to entertain the same opinion in regard to the bill as myself. I did not stop there, Sir, but I did ask for information from many gentlemen who, in my judgment, entertain the same opinion in regard to the bill as myself. I did not stop there, Sir, but I did ask for information from many gentlemen who, in my judgment,
stand higher in authority of what is for the
interests of the Democratic party than the honorable gentleman from Chemung, and I found that I
was right in my conclusion upon this question; and,
Sir, knowing I am right, I shall vote against the passage
of this bill if I vote solitary and alone. I wish the honorable gentleman from Chemung to understand that I
paddle my own canoe, and if I cannot keep it afloat on
principles which I think right I am willing to go down.
The gentleman asks me where I would have been for
the past two years had it not been for Tammany Hall,
I acknowledge I had not considered that question, but I
judge that he has from the willingness he has manifort d in doing their bidding before and since the organization of this House. I will say to the gentleman,
further, that last Saturday and Sunday instead of being
with him in New-York City, receiving instructions from
Tammany Hall, I was at my home in the rural district
asking counsel of my constituents upon this question,
and receiving instructions from them to oppose this bill
as detrimental to the interests of the Democratic party.

As I said before himy remarks I have failed to hear any
reasons given why this bill should pass save the simple
reason that the Democratic party has Fail indored as a
part of their platform the principle of Home Rule—
when the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Campbell) was
asked his interpretation of the meaning of the term
home rule, he failed to give a satisfactory reply. My
hoderstanding of it is that the majority of the openies
hould control their own local affairs. Now, Sir, has it
been shown to the satisfaction of this House that the
people of New-York City are suffering for reason that the people
wannot apply the power which is to be obtained by the
passage of this bill to remove certain persons holding
closer teat city, whose adoning training people of New-York City are suffering for reason that the citizens of New-York City are suffering for reason that they cannot apply the power which is to be obtained by the passage of this bill to remove certain persons holding office in that city, whose administration of the affaire of their offices are injurious to the interest of the people. I have falled to hear any such argument advanced by any member on this floor during this discussion. If the gentiemen will put the passage of this bill on this ground and can snow me that it will be for the interest of the people that this bill should pass, I am heart and hand with them, otherwise I cannot.

Gentiemen talk here of duty we owe to party. I ask for none of their advice in that regard. I have supported and voted the Democratic teaks for the past twenty-five years, and I take no counsel in that direction from members on this floor scarce out of their majority, and whose naturalization papers, for anoth I know, still await their lawful time in the counts where issued. I am asked what business I have to interfere in matters which solely belong to New-York City. I beg the centennal spardon. New-York City does not be ong solely to herself. There is no city or State in the Union whose internal affairs as affect and control the interest of the whole country, and it is my greatest what that I may never by any act of mine do anything detrimental to her interests. But I have soid much more already on this question than I intended, and perhaps more than should have been said by an humble member coming from one of the rural districts of time State, but I felt that in Justice to myself I should reply to the attack made upon me by the honorable gentieman from Chemung for honesity opposing this till. And now, in centurism, I ask the flouse to indulge me a moment longer, and I am done.

Put the seriows of a poor old man,

Who once with nonor crewned. Has from was shown throughout the land, Scarce one was more renowned.

Thousands obered his slightest nod, And did him homese pay: He raled hie party with a red, Omnipotent was his sway.

With million on million at his command, Our commerce he controlled. Per many miles on our broad land The Iron Horse he rolled.

Our legislative halls be filled, And statesmen of his sind Were led about just as be willed, a ubservious to his mind.

Party nominations of the State—
He lodes them in his hant.
These who exposed insured his hato,
And were driven from the stand.

His city officers he controlled, And every place he filled With thickes while cever were more hold Then when stealing as he willed.

With wealth and power, thus combined, He thought in will sur rune. Alms! the fully of mank nd, On such support to lean.

The Champon of Hone tane.

On Blackwell's Island now be dwells.
In panisament and in whome.
I say the gran leaves here to tell
Bhall the lake occur again.

Mr. McGuire—Wers it not for the concluding portion
of the gentioman's remarks—I do not refer to his doggeres this me—I probabit should not occupy the stantion
of the House for a memon. But when he charges that
I made an attack upon him which has called into requisition all the factoric he and somebody the could command, then I am called upon to say a few words in justification of myself. Umade no minch upon the renticman the metal and cause fato the House for the purhe says he is, typic to make himself out a Uriah Heep here by his humility, undertook to speak for and represent the sentiments of His Excellency the Governor, showing that he, Mr. Speaker, was the only Dedocrat in this body of sufficient importance that this Excellency the Governor would communicate with. That was the attribute that this "humble gentleman" from the rural districts occurred. And in the course of my remarks, about I asked has by what authority he spoke for or represented the Governor point the four or this flome, the only reply that I understood the gentleman to make—and I use the word sentleman out of respect to warliamentary deliberstions [Lanchier]—the only reply I understood the gentleman to make was that he ad not go dawn to Tammany Hall has teaturday to receive instructions. That was his reply, and that was the first, bid, Speaker, of our borson by introduced into the debate—the remark of the gentleman, the in-bounton that I had no personal with of my own, that I could not come here and discharge the dulies of a legislator upon my own responsibility and has own intelligence, but must go to Tammany Hall for hat melions. I did not reply to the gentleman as I ungut have replied, but a gentleman to the House has seen fit to tolerate the gentleman is the Borse as he chose to inmulge in petromal chainments and recriminations upon this door, and as the House has seen fit to tolerate the gentleman is his personal allusions to homebers in this body. I hope the same industrice will be granted to me, and petrations to make the reply I will make its beard of the one that I dat, and to sak now the question, How many of his conferees went to New-York on Saturday to recent? I takening Hall, or for some other purpose best known to themselves?

Mr. McGuire—The suswer satisfies me. I might have asked the question, How many of his conferees went to New-York on that day I Now, Mr. Speaker, I have observed in the course of a somewhat active life that worns a man who makes an attacked line; that the active of t

plant of the control of the control

was not much of a fight after all. Whether the recentments against the Governor that this contest has aroused will be permanent, remains to be seen; but some of his friends assert that Tammany Hall will find this a Cadmean victory—a triumph that will do it more harm than good in the districts where the name of Tammany is still an offense to the moral nostril.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Shattuck — The honorable gentlemen from Chemung, in his very gentlemanly and pleasant remarks addressed to myself personally, seems to demand a word of reply. I am asked by the gentleman the was the was the committee of the Whole, and smeeringly asked what inducements have been made to me to change my mind on this question. In answer I will say that I have been this question. In answer I will say that I have been this guestion. In answer I will say that I have been the Governor, and if passed the result would be very infurious to the Charge and I have seen nothing yet to lead under the whole it was the first meanent I read it on the Governor, and if passed the result would be very infurious to the Charge and it was that has a conculied someboay inginer in the character of this passed the result would be very infurious to the Charge and it was that it was an insult to his Honor the Governor, and if passed the result would be very infurious to the Charge and the concentration of this filter has all the gentleman attended why this ball about the state. These, Sir, were my the subject of the Honor could be very infurious to the Charge and the proposed to the state. The view I took of it was that it was an issuit to his Honor the Governor, and if passed the result would be very infurious to the Charge and the controlled why this ball along the proposed to the control of the cont

tionable about this bill, I bope all Democrats, be they 10, 12, or 17, will vote against it, if there be anything anti-Democratic in it. Now. I do say Mr. Speaker, with all kindness to every Democratic nember upon this floor, without any attempt to crack party whips or follow out the dictations of Tammany or any other erganization. I entreat, if there be any objectionable feature in it as to principle, let one of these gentlemen arise in his place and tell us what it is, and I for one will see that every objection which is made to this bill in principle shail be duly considered and weighed, and, if found to be valid, that the bill shall be corrected in the particular which they desire.

But these gentlemen talk about the people wanting this bill, to the people wanting that, and one man tells us that the people way off somewhere up in the Adirondack region do not want this bill passed in the City of New-York! All ac captandam talk, and, so far as this bill is concerned, amounts to nothing. If there he anything wrong about the bill, let us go down to specifica and correct it. I know there is no intimidation on the part of the majority of this body; I know there is no intimidation on the part of Tammany Hall, to crowd down the throats of this body; I know there is no intimidation on the part of this body; I know there is no intimidation on the part of Tammany Hall, to crowd down the throats of this body is know there is no intimidation on the part of Tammany Hall. The dogneral proposed. The friends of the bill reard it as satisfactory to the party, but when the bill is moved these gentlemen talk about Tammany Hall. The dogneral poetry which has been read here is brought into requisition to get Democrat votes against this bill. Why, I should not wonder is next Winter, on the strength of the reception we have recently given to william Collen Bryant, that the gentleman from Steuben will ask that this Legislature shall receive him, the only difference will be that he (Mr. Shattuck) is a rising poet, while Mr. Bryant i

Mr. Shattnek-I never paid out anything to have Mr. Shattuck-I never paid out anything to have speeches printed.

Mr. Macguire-I will state that if the gentleman will furnish the speech in manuscript, that Tammany Hail will print it free. [Laughter.] What I was going to say was this: that the gentleman intends to circulate through the State the written remarks that he has made, containing the statement that I was in New-York last Saturday and Sunday receiving instructions from Tammany Hail.

Mr. Shettuck, I did not receiving instructions from

made, containing the statement that I was in New-York last Saturday and Sunday receiving instructions from Tammany Hall.

Mr. Shattuck—I did not make that remark.

Mr. Maguire—What did the gentleman mean then !
He yesterday made the remark aboutsmy being at Tammany Hall last Saturday and last Sunday.

Mr. Shattuck—I do not care what they do with my speech. It they consider it worth printing, all right.

Mr. Maguire—That is not the question. I asked the question what he meant by aliading to my being in New-Yerk last Saturday and Sunday, and receiving instructions from Tammany Hall. That is the question that I have asked.

Mr. Shattuck—My remark in regard to that was that it has been reported that the Speaker had been in New-York several times during the making up of the Committees of this House, and since that time upon questions of this chiracter, and this lill in particular. I do not say that I know this of my own knowledge, but that is the report that comes to me.

Mr. Maguire—And so the gentleman, in his character as legislator, thus caste an imputation upon a member npon mer report. The gentleman might easily have found out whether I had been to New-York or not; and supposing I was, what has rumor got to do with it!

Mr. Shattuck—If there is no truth in the imputation that the gentleman wout to New-York and consulted Tammany Hall, I have done him no injury.

Mr. Maguire—The gentleman told us that he was in his quiet none last Saturday and Sanday, instead of being at Tammany Hall receiving instructions. Has the gentleman any idea where I was hast Sanday in the course of a few days, with the called upon to vote upon a hall which I was preparing last Sunday for the action of this Legislater.

Mr. Shattuck—I will vote for it.

a few days, will be collect upon to vote upon a fell which I was preparing last Sanday for the action of this Legislature.

Mr. Shattnek—I will vote for it.

Mr. Maguire—And, undoubtedly, then, if the centleman fluids that it is a Democratic measure, he will think it a good excuse for opposing it, because on that day I was in New-York, and might have been receiving instructions from Tammany Hall. But that has nothing to do with the discussion.

** I dossy, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that unless Democrats who intend to vote against this builgive some reason against the principle of the bill, their constituents will hold them responsible for their votes. I shall wait very patiently, if there is any further discussion, to see if any objections are made to the principle of local self-government. It won't answer for the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Davis) to get up this long talk about the people. The rest of us understand what the people want as well as he does. We represent a portion of the people as much as he does; and take the whole 58 Democratic members who propose to vote for this bill under any and all circumstances, they know, the 58 combined, about as much what the people want as the gentleman from Washington, I apprehend. Permit me to say, in conclusion, whatever may be the vote on this bill, whether it is passed now, or whether it is passed to-morrow, the gentlemen who intended to vote for this bill under any talk about the Deople will have a substituted to the form the publican oppressions and Republican misrate, to give local self-government to the City of New-York, and free for the publican oppressions and Republican misrate, to give local self-government to the City of New-York, and free for the people will hold them responsible. They will here stand and do what the people sent them bere to do, Jo will, to relieve them from few collections of the people will held them responsible to that the people will held them responsible to the the people will held them responsible to the them from the sent the the Republican in his house but what will follow the lead of the centleman from Washington to-day in every move that he makes in regard to this bill. I sympathize, I heartily sympathize with my venerable friend from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord) and my good friend from Westche-ter (Mr. Husted), that they have to take back sea's as leaders of their party and give place to the gentleman from Washington. [Great applicate in the galleries.]

Mr. Husted-Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. If this applicate in the galleries is repeated this day, or any other day. I shall move that the galleries be cleared. It is an outrage.

Mr. Maguire-I agree with the views of the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Husted) in that respect.

Mr. Alvord-I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that the gentleman now occupying the chair (Mr. Hammend) gave notice a half an hour ago that if the applicates was repeated the galleries would be cleard, and I call upon him now to fulfill his promise. [Applicate.]

nnd I call upon inin box
piause.]
The Speaker pro tem.—The Sergeant-at-Arms will see
that order is maintained, and if strict order is not mainmined the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeeper will
clear the galleries.
Mr. Davis—Before this resolution is acted upon I process to add the name of Abram S. Hewitt of New-York

covernment.

Mr. Davis—I did not say so. I said I did not want them to snare in the responsibility of office.

Hee Berenth Page

WASHINGTON.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCA-SION REQUIRES THE SENATE TO CONVENE MARCH 5.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The following was issued

By the President of the United States of America-A

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, having considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occaion requires the Senate of the United States to con vene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 5th day of March, next at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which, all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America the 99th.

By the President: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of

DEBATING TAXES AND TARIFFS. THE BILL NOT MATERIALLY AMENDED-A STRUGGLE

BETWEEN PROTECTION AND FREE TEADE-A CLOSE VOTE PROBABLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. - Mr. Dawes kept the House well down to its work to-day on the new Tariff and Tax bill, except during the two hours which had been set aside for the consideration of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River; and very satisfac-tory progress was made. So far, the Tax bill has not heen materially amended, and the Committee's recommendations have been sustained by a majority of about 12. This fact has led many to believe that the bill will be passed to-morrow. At the close of the afternoon session the debate had continued about an hour on the section repealing that part of the act of 1872, which reduced the duty ten per cent on certain manufactured articles. This section brings to the support of the bill the full strength of the Protectionists, while it is opposed by the Free Traders of the West and still exist as to the legal results of the election in South and of the large importing cities. No vote this State in the month of November, 1872, &c. has yet been taken which indicates the strength of The Conservatives say that they have never had this section, but it is supposed by many that the bill will stand or fall with it. If it is retained, a majority of the Pennsylvania Republicans will vote for the bill; if it is stricken out, some of them will vote against it, and with those representing whiskymanufacturing and tobacco-raising districts, may be strong enough to defeat it. The only important amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole to-day, raise the tax on eigars 20 per cent, and on igareties 50 per cent, and exempt from the increased tax on tobacco, that of which the delivery was contracted for prior to the 10th inst. The consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole ought to be completed in two or three hours to-mor-row, and a final vote on the bill and amendments should be reached before adjournment.

ANOTHER PROFFERED RAILROAD COMPRO-MISE.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC WISHES TO SETTLE WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON A BASIS SIMILAR TO THAT OFFERED BY THE UNION PACIFIC-AN OFFER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18,-The Secretary of the freasury has received to-day from Mr. C. P. Huntnugton, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railread Company, a proposition to compromise the obaccount of aid granted for its construction and equipment, on a plan similar to that proposed by the Union Pacific Company. The letter of Mr. Huntington, of which the following is a copy, has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and will probably be acted upon simultaneously with that of the Union Pacific Company :

will probably be acted upon simultaneously with that of the Union Pacific Company:

**NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1878.

The Hon, B. H. Eristow, Secretary of the Treasury.

**Sir: The directors of the Central Pacific Ralicoal Company have noticed in the newspaper press that the Union Pacific Ralicoal Company have made a proposition to the United States Government to pay a certain amount annually, to be placed at interest as a sloking fund to pay the amount that that Company received from the United States Government to nid in building its road under the acts of July 1, 1882, and July 2, 1884. Now while the managers of the Central Pacific Ralicoal Company would prefer to pay as required by the acts above named rather than to advance any considerable amount of incuey more than its called for by said acts, if they could be allowed to do so without being annoyed by unfriendly legislation or menaced by threats of such legislation, as has been the case since the completion of the road. Still they would rather pay a fixed amount larger than has been carned and gone to the credit of the Company up to this time, or is likely to in years to come, than to suffer such acuoyances as they have heretofore. The Central Pacific Ralicoal Company will therefore, for the sake of having all parties satisfied, agree to pay, in lieu of payment as now required by the acts of Congress before mentioned, \$200,000 on Oct. 1, 1875, and on the first day of April and October in each year thereafter until the amount, compounded each six months, shall hquidate the claim that the United States Government now has against the Central and Western Pacific Ralicoalc, both roads being now consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific; the payments, as above mentioned, to be in full satisfaction of all unsettled questions between the United States Government and the Central Pacific Rullroad Company. I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Vice-President.

MR. PINCHBACK ELIMINATED FROM THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM. REPUBLICANS TIME BEFORE THE DEMOCRATS OF THE

SENATE DEBATE-GREAT SURPRISE AT THE FINAL VOTE-SMALL PROSPECT THAT THE RESOLUTION WILL BE TAKEN OFF THE TABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- At 4 p. m. to-day, after the Senate had been in continuous session for 28 hours, Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved that the pending resolutions for the admission of Mr. Pinchback be laid upon the table, in order that the Senate might proceed to the consideration of the Appropriation bills. Mr. Bayard, for the Democrats, warmly urged the passage of the motion. Mr. Morrill's motion was unwelcome to Mr. Morton he having been active in dragoening doubtful Senators, and perhaps hoping that a session through one night would weaken the determination of the Democrats. But the first sign of weakness came from Mr. Edmunds, who early this morning introduced a substitute for the Pinchback resolution, providing for a new election in Louisiana. The motion of Mr. Morrill afforded a convenient pretext to those who had grown sick of the Pinchback case to escape from it under the excuse of proceeding to more important public business, after the transaction of which it could be again taken up; and accordingly when the roll was called it was found of the 61 votes cast 39 were in the affirmative, inluding the following Republicans:

Messrs, Adison, Anthony, Conking, Edmunds, Fre-linghuysen, Ingalis, Morrili (Me.), Morrili (Vt.), Robert-son, Scott, Sprague, Wadicigh, Washburn, Windom, and Wright, in addition to Messrs, Fenton, Hamilton (Texas), Soburz, and Tipton.

The announcement of this vote produced a profound sensation in the Senate and a feeling of relief was manifested on all sides. Mr. Morton's discomfiture was great and he immediately left the Senate shaking the dust from his feet, while Mr. West up to the hour of adjournment scrutinized the roll in the vain attempt to explain to himself its incomprehensible exhibit. Although all those who favored be tabling of the resolution are not counted as opponents of Mr. Pinchback, a large number un-doubtedly occupy that position, and the rest were glad of the opportunity presented of escaping a vote

That Mr. Pinobback has been eliminated from

national politics by the action of the Senate to-day can scarcely be doubted, as the Indian Appropriation Bill is now before the Senate, to be followed immediately by the other appropriation bills and the Civil Rights bill, and that it seems impossible that any business laid upon the table at this late period of the session can be brought forward again. The speeches delivered during the 28 hours were mainly repetitions of what had already been said, but were entirely free from bitterness or recrimination. Mr. Rausom made a very earnest and eloquent plea for fair and impartial justice toward the South, and arged the necessity of a better acquaintance with the people of that section to dispet the incorrect estimates and unwarranted opinions entertained concerning them. Several others had speeches prepared which they would have delivered had the debate continued.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE NEGOTIA-

NO CONCLUSIONS YET ARRIVED AT-THE TERMS OF THE VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS-THE CONSERVA-TIVES NOT DISCOURAGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The negotiations for a compromise between the Conservatives and Republicans of Louisiana have been continued during the past few days, and although no conclusions have been arrived at the representatives of the Conservative caucas now in Washington are by no means discouraged. The main points of difference between the plan of compromise proposed by Mr. Wheeler and that proposed by the Conservatives seem not to be generally understood. The Wheeler proposition begins with the words, "Whereas, it is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, &c." The Conservatives object to submitting the question of the election of 1872 to the Committee for arbitration. Thut question has been submitted to Congress and the coutry, and they desire that it shall be settled by Congress. It is a matter which the Conservatives think they have a right to settle. They, therefore, insist that this question shall not be included in the adjustment. Secondly, the Conservatives object to the recognition of the Hahn Legislature, proposed by the Wheeler compromise. The terms of that proposition are that all contestants for seats in the Legislature shall submit their claims to the Congressional Committee and those who are deciared to be elected shall attend the sittings of the Hann House and abide by the report of its Committee of Elections. The Conservatives ask that the House of Representative be organized de noro on the basis of the Committee's award. The Wheeler proposition de-clare that: "Whereas, doubts have existed any doubts as to the legal results of that election, and therefore cannot agree to any such declaration. They are willing to agree not to disturb Kellogg because of his past political acts, as long as he is sustained by the President, but

PACIFIC MAIL SQUANDERINGS. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE-TESTIMONY

wish it distinctly understood that they do not

approve or recognize the legality of the Kellogg

OF MR. KRUMBHAAR-TRANSACTIONS OF MR. A. H. WHITING WITH SENATOR COLE.

Washington, Feb. 18.-The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail Investigation this morning by examining Geo. D. Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company. He testified that in the latter part of 1871, or very early in 1872, Mr. A. H. Whiting subscribed for 48,000 shares of the stock of that company, at \$50 per share, paying in installments on call. Mr. Whiting was among the first subscribers, the company having been organized in Oct., 1871. In the month of Nov., 1872, an installment was called on his stock subscription in ment was called on his stock subscription in response to which he sent, through Mr. Cole, his check, 'dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1872, for \$18,500, which Mr. Cole indorsed over to the order of witness as Treasurer, and handed to him in person, taking his official receipt in favor of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Cole brought the check to the witness simply as Mr. Whiting's agent, and the witness presumed the check was drawn to his (Cole's) order merely through courtesy or for safety. Mr. Cole never had any other transaction or dealings of any kind with the witness.

witness.

Mr. Whiting during last year (1874) transferred 4.000 shares of his stock to Mr. Cole for sale on the Pacific coast, mentioning to witness at the time that he wished to have it sold to his friends and friends of the ORDERS. to have it sold to his freends and friends of the enterprise in that section. Subsequently Mr. Whiting had incidentally mentioned to witness that he expected to have these shares transferred back to his own name. Witness therefore inferred that the sale was not made, especially in view of the panic hast Fall and the universal depression of such securities which it caused.

The Committee asked a large number of questions on various points, which were all clearly and ex-plicitly lanswored by Mr. Krumbhaar without con-dicting with the statements elicited in his direct ex-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. PORTRAITS ON GOVERNMENT ISSUES. Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

The resolution of Gen. Butler, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the House whether or not the law of Congress prohibiting the printing of the likenesses of living persons on bonds, notes, securities, &c., of the Government had been violated, has not yet been answered. It is understood that the resolution was directed against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, it is said, has had likenesses of himself. of Messrs. Dawes and Beck of the Ways and Means Committee, and of Gen. Garfield of the Appropriations Committee, engraved for use on certain Internal Revenue stamps. The question as to whether this action of the Commissioner was in violation of the law was referred to the Attorney-General, and in his reply to the Secretary, after citing the various acts bearing on the subject, he uses the following language under date of Feb. 15:

"While I am of the opinion that the exclusion of the portraits of living persons from revenue stamps is consonant to and in furtherance of said section 3,576, I cannot hold that said section requires such exclusion, or makes illegal, stamps with the portraits of living persons upon them."

Secretary Bristow, upon the receipt of the opinion, addressed the Commissioner a letter advising him that he would henceforth be expected to obey both the letter and the spirit of the law, and avoid evasion. It is therefore to be expected that the likenesses of the Commission and of the gentlemen named will be conspicuously absent from revenue stamps in the future as they have been in the past, and thus the Secretary will report to the House. MISSISSIPPI JETTIES PASS THE HOUSE.

The two hours of to-day's session in the House which Mr. Stanard, by a suspension of the rules on Monday, caused to be set aside for the consideration of the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, gave ample time for the passage of that measure. Seldom has any bill of equal importance met with such universal favor as this. The objections that have been urged to all other proposed plans of internal improvement had no force when this was brought up. The Mississippi River is the great natural highway of the nation, and it required no argument to prove that its outlet should be unscaled at any reasonable cost. Last year, when the weight of engineering authority was in favor of constructing the Ft. St. Philip Canal, a bill to provide for the beginning of a bill to provide for the beginning of that work was passed by the House. Since that time the investigation of the Special Commission of teminent engineers has reported in favor of the plan proposed by Capt. Eads, and to-day members who a year ago supported the construction of a camal voted as cheerfully for the jetty system. The opposition to the bill was so weak that on its passage not even a division was called. The speedy passage of this bill by the Senate is almost certain. The Senate Committee has already agreed to the bill, with some modifications, so that there is likely to be little delay in getting the matter before the Senate for action, and it already has upon the floor of that body a best of friends.

APPEARANCE OF DR. RENEALY IN THE BOUSE OF COMMONS-DEBATE ON THE ELECTION OF JOHN MITCHEL-DECLARATION THAT HE IS INKLIGIBLE TO A SEAT-NEW ELECTION ORDERED. At the opening of to-day's session of the House of Commons Dr. Kenealy, the newly-elected member from Stoke-on-Trent, entered alone. The Speaker

equested him to withdraw, because for two hundred years it had been the custom for a new member to have two introducers. Mr. John Bright and Mr. ber in that capacity, but on motion of Mr. Disracii

> election of John Mitchel to Parliament from the County Tipperary. Mr. Distaeli moved the resolve, of which he gave

the custom was dispensed with in this case.

notice last Monday, declaring Mitchel ineligible be-

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

cause he is a convicted felon. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, meved that the debate be postponed in order to give Mr. Mitchel's friends time to consider the peculiar car-

cumstances, and determine what course to pursue. Sir Richard Bagally, the Attorney-General, confessed that he had not had sufficient time to consider all the legal aspects of the case, but argued that Mitchel was liable to arrest and continued dis-

qualified to hold a seat in Parliament. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said the doubts expressed by the Attorney-General showed that delay in this matter was desirable. A mistake would entail the gravest consequences.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy opposed a postponement. Mr. Martin, an Irish member and Home Ruler, declared himself responsible for Mr. Mitchel's escape, having been consulted in regard to its

The Marquis of Hartington thought, after the admissions of the Attorney-General, it would be more dignified to refer the question to a select committee. Mr. Plunket, Conservative member for Deblin

University, severely censured Mr. Mitchel. Mr. Forster deprecated the tone of Mr. Plunket's

Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the reference of this question to a committee. The House, he said, must decide it with promptitude, and not show such ignorance of its privileges as to allow a convicted felon to sit within its halls. The motion to postpone the debate was rejected

by a vote of 102 Yeas to 269 Nays. A motion to refer the subject to a committee was

negatived, and Mr. Disraeli's resolve was adopted without a division of the House. A motion for a new writ of election in the County

of Tipperary followed, and was also carried without a division. Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, was present

throughout the delate in the House of Commons to-Mr. Gladstone and the leading Liberals voted

with the Home Rulers in favor of postponing the discussion. It is stated in consequence of Mr. Mitchel's dis qualification his son, formerly a captain in the Confederate service, will be presented as a candidate

qualified, Mr. Kickham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county. Mr. Mitchel is reported to be seriously ill in conse onence of the excitement attending his election.

for Parliament in Tipperary. Should be prove dis-

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN FRANCE. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND LEFT CENTRES IN REGARD TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE Panis, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875

The Right and Left Centers have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint 75 Senators, who shall be irremovable. The remaining 225 are to be elected by the Councils-General, the Municipal Councils, and the Councils of Arondissement; and one-third of that number is to be renewed by election every three years.

President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

Five German men-of-war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Their officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It re supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfia flow from Spain for the Gustav outrage. This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against 'ue Carlists.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

THE ENGLISH AND PEENCH TROOPS TO LEAVE YOROHAMA-APPROPRIATION FOR THE PHILA-DELPHIA EXHIBITION. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 .- The Pacific Mail

chartered steamer Vancouver arrived this evening. She left Hong Kong Jan. 20, and Yokohama Jan. 30. Feb. 15 has been fixed as the date for the final departure of the English troops from Yakokama. The French troops are to leave the following day. The troops may possibly be further detained by the small pox, prevailing

A commemorative medal is to be given to all the participants in the Formosa Expedition.
Two hundred thousand dollars have been appropria-

in the English camp.

ted by the Japanese Government for expenditure connection with the Pailadelpaia Con-natal. For the expenses of the Commissioners to examine industries and report, \$100,000; for the exhibition of Japan eso articles, \$80,000; for transportation, \$20,000.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA. DEBATE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT-PROPOSI-TION TO BUY A PORTION OF ALASKA.

OTTAWA, Out., Feb. 18.-In the House of Commons last night Capt. Rescor, includer for Victoria, drew attention to the importance of defining at an early date the boundary between Erlitch Columbia and Aloska, and made a motion on the subject. Mr. Descessos thought the best plan to avoid the Im

pending difficulties between the gold miners and United States officials would be to purchase a portion of Alaska, which territory he thought might be bought outright for a million dollars.
Dr. Thompson and Mr. Brewster dwelt on the importance of this subject.
Mr. Mackenne, the Premier, said the subject was un-

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

REENFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT FROM SPAIN-DEPART URE OF PRISONERS FOR SPAIN. Madrid, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

Four iron-clad war vessels and 2,500 troops are to be sont to Cuba at an early day. HAVANA, Feb. 18 .- The rebel prisoners. Geas. Calixto, Garcia and Iniquez, sailed for Spain on

FOREIGN NOTES. St. John, N. B., Feb. 18 .- The New-Brunswick Legislature met to-day. The Lientenant Governor delivered the customary speech from the throne.

MADRID, Feb. 18 .- Murillo's painting of St. Anthony of Padina, which was stolen from the Cathedral in Seville, and recovered in New-York, has arrived at NAPANCE, Ont., Feb. 18.-The Eastern On-

tatio Grand Lodge of Orangemen, in session here, have passed resolutions severely censuring and condemning the action of the Dominion Parkament, in granting am-nesty to Riel and others in the North-West. OTTAWA, Feb. 18 .- In the Canadian House of

Commons Capt. Norris brought up the grievance under which Canadian shipowners suffer, in having to pay which Canadian shipowhere source, in having to you to make dues at 30 cents per ton at American lake ports, and advocated a retaliatory/policy. Mr. MacKensie čid nos know if any representations had been made to the United States Government on the subject, but would bring down the papers of there were any.